Imam HUSAIN(as)

(THE APOSTLE OF PEACE, THE TORCH BEARER OF HUMANITY)

Dr. Roshan Taqui

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Preface

Dr. RoshanTaqui is a responsible writer. He has the knowledge of Islam and in depth approach of current affairs. In the present scenario of distress, he felt the need to reach the message of Imam Husain (as) to other communities and religions. Imam Husain(as) was the grandson of prophet Mohammad (pbuh) the apostle of peace and humanity. He sacrificed each and every thing to save human values and thus this booklet is prepared

Idara e Islah contributed its good gesture in this gooddeed by its publication.

May Allah shower his blessings on him and provide more opportunities to us. (Amin)

Syed Mohammad Jabir Jaurasi

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HAZRAT IMAM HUSAIN (as)

بڑھتے دکھائی دیتے ہیں باطل کے حوصلے

دنیا کو پھر ہے آج ضرورت حسین کے

پردے گماں کے ذہن سے اٹھ جائینگے سبھی

تاریخ پڑھ کے دیکھئیے حضرت حسین کی

Barhtedikhayeedetehainbaatilkehosley
Dunyakophirhaiaajzaroorat Husain ki
Pardegumankezehen se uthjanygesabhi
tarikhparhkedekhiyeHazrat Husain ki

[The world today once again need Husain (A.S) as the inhuman characters are raising their heads. O, people read the history of Husain (A.S) you will be enlightened]

Who was Husain :-

The third Holy Imam Husain (a.s) was the younger son of **Hazrat Ali** (a.s) and **BibiFatemah**(s.a). He was born on 3rd day of **Shaban**in 4 AH (ie 10 Oct. 625 AD) in **Medina.** He was the Grandson of **Prophet Mohammad** (p.b.u.h). Millions all over the world bow their heads before illustrious and fearless personality of Imam Husain. He carried dozens of miracles along with his personality. For the first time, when Prophet Mohammad (p.b.u.h) took his grandson Husain in his lap and said, "**He is of Me and I am of Him,** and he started crying, saying, no doubt he is of me, being the son of my daughter but the time is not far when he will sacrifice himself and his valuable family to save my name and the religion **Islam**. Therefore I am of Him. He is an important figure in Islam. He was the member of the Bayt (the household) of Muhammad (p.b.u.h) and Ahl-al-Kisa (The people of the Cloak)

Mubahila :-

The five Sinless (Masoomeen) of Islam are **Mohammad** (p.b.u.h), **Ali** (a.s), **Fatemah**(s.a), **Hasan** and **Husain** (a.s). According to Wilfred Madelung, Mohammad (p.b.u.h)

loved both of his grandsons – Hasan and Husain and declared them as the people of his Bayt very frequently. He has also said, "Every mother's children are associated with their father except for the children of Fatemah as they are in my lineage." Thus the descendents of Fatemah (s.a) were descendents of Mohammad and part of his Bayt.

Once the highest priest of Christians and envoy from Najran (now in Saudi Arabia) came to Mohammad (p.b.u.h) to argue which of the two religions erred in its doctrine concerning Jesus. After likening **Jesus's** miraculous birth from the womb of a pious lady Maryam, who in turn told them that Jesus was not the son of God but an apostle, a messenger sent by God to preach about monotheism and the values of humanity.

The Christians did not accept the Islamic doctrine about Jesus. Then Mohammad (p.b.u.h) wasinstructed to call them to Mubahilah, where each party should ask God to curse the false party and their families.

" If anyone dispute with you in this matter (concerning Jesus) after the knowledge which has come to you, say : Come, let us call our Sons and your sons , our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves, then let us swear an oath of peace and curse of God on those who lie." Accordingly , in the verse of Mubahilah , the phrase 'our sons' would refer to Hasan and Husain (a.s), 'our women' would refer to Fatemah (s.a), and 'ourselves' would refer to Ali (a.s).

On seeing these five sinless figures, the Christian clergy itself sounded the truthfulness of Islam and they left out without any debate. After that **Mubahilah** they never dared to confront anyImam or Masoom including Imam Husain (A.S). One of the most important miracles of Imam Husain (a.s) is very famous in History. After a few years of Mubahilah oneRahib came to prophet to seek a blessing, after judging his truthfulness, as he did not have a child, which he knew that prophet could do and God would never deny prophet's prayer. Prophet Mohammad (p.b.u.h), however, referred him to Imam Husain (a.s). Imam Husain (a.s), with the grace of God,

awarded him with seven children. This Rahib along with his family and children settled in Syria.

After several years, the incident of **karbala**took place, where Imam Husain(a.s) was assassinated and the women and children of his family members, dependants and relatives were made captive. All grown up children of this Rahib fought against the forces of Yazeed when they saw and came to know about the Caravan of distressed ladies and children accompanying the **head of Imam Husain (a.s)** on a javelin top. All of them were done to death by the brute army .

Husain and Quran :-

Husain is not only one of the five sinless but Quran is always with him and he is with Quran.

Reign of Muawiah:-

After the assassination of Hazrat Ali (a.s) in the Mosque of Kufa, Muawiah s/o Abu Sufyan grabbed the opportunity and declared himself caliph of Muslims. Imam Hasan (a.s) the son of Ali (a.s) did not want bloodshed in the territory and thus made a peace treaty with Muawiyah and retired towards Medina with his brother Imam Husain (a.s). In the nine years period between Hasan's abdication in 40 AH (660 AD) and death in 50 AH (670 AD) they kept themseives aloof from political involvement for or against the arrogant Muawiyah.

Muawiyah however breached the peace treaty and declared his illegitimate son Yazeed as his successor and Caliph of Islam. Yazeed's immoral habits, indulgence in wine and women, cruelty to his subjects and acts of open insult to Islam, whose headship he had usurped created widespread feelings of disaffection among the true believers of Islam.

"Nevertheless the ruthless representations, worldly considerations, lure of gold and greed of power fascinated many to bow down before the tyrant" says Dr. WaheedMirza lately professor of Lucknow University, "but it fell to the lot of Imam Husain (A.S) and his followers to remain firm In the most critical period of Islamic history and oppose uncompromisingly the claim of such a depraved person to dictate to the true believers."

Yazeed was equipped with all the paraphernalia of power but so long as Imam Husain (a.s) was alive or had not sworn allegiance to him, Yazeed had no religious sanction to claim the headship (caliphate) of Islam. Therefore he called upon Imam Husain (a.s) to swear allegiance to him. It was not the allegiance of Imam Husain (a.s) as an individual, but as the custodian of the sacred teachings of Islam, in other words he was required to tow the life of the despicable conduct of Yazeed and the death warrant of the religion of his noble grandfather. This was the insult to Islam and unacceptable to Imam Husain (a.s) and all the followers of Prophet Mohammad (p.b.u.h.).

Yazeed was in haste to stable his power and to gain allegiance from the grandson of Prophet Mohammad. He immediately instructed the governor of Medina to compel Husain (a.s) and few other prominent leaders to give their **Bay'at**(pledge of allegiance). Imam Husain (a.s) however refrained from it , believing that Yazeed was openly going against the teaching of Islam in public and changing the Sunnah (practice and deeds of Prophet Mohammad). In his view the integrity and survival of Islam depended on the re-establishment of the correct guidance.

Not to Fight: –

Politically motivated Muawiyah poisoned Imam Hasan (a.s) but Imam Husain (a.s) bore the lament and avoided any reaction. The forces of Muawiah attacked thefuneral procession of Imam Hasan (a.s), several persons were injured and even the dead body of Imam Hasan (a.s) was not spared. Several arrows pierced into the dead body. Imam Husain (a.s) was still

calm and quiet. Imam Hasan(a.s) was buried to another place who was previously taken to be buried to the place near Prophet Mohammad's grave.

Imam Husain (a.s) did not want to fight. He was the grandson of the apostle of peace for the whole universe, though he wanted to preach them the real teachings of Islam what was the sunnah of prophet Mohammad (p.b.u.h.). He made up his mind to leave Medina and engage in a protest against Yazeed, representing the struggle between right and wrong and between Islam and Idolatry. He left Medina on 28th of Rajab (4 May 680 AD) and reached Mecca on 3rd of Shaban 60 AH (9 May 680 AD).

Here in Mecca he received hundreds of letters from peoples of Koofa who persistently implored him to guide them on the right path of faith. The infidelity and Godlessness that was spreading all over the country was attempting to lead them astray. Imam Husain (a.s) could not blindly accept the call from Koofa. He decided to send his emissary and cousin Muslim ibneAqeel to

Koofa who would write to him after studying the sincerity of the invitation.

Muslim left Mecca on 14th Ramzan 60 H. (18 June 680 AD) when he reached Koofa he received a very warm welcome and thousands of Koofi paid homage to the holy Imam through his cousin Muslim. Muslim felt the warm reaction of his hosts and wrote a letter to Imam Husain (a.s) to come over to Koofa.

At the time of Haj, Yazeed sent a group of thirty persons in the guise of Hajis to assassinate Imam Husain (a.s) there in Mecca itself. One of Companions of Imam Husain (a.s) unearthed the plan and requested Imam to order him to kill them. But visionary Imam Husain (a.s) was not in favour of any killing because this fight was not going to benefit his crusade against the evil deeds of Yazeed.

Accordingly he left Mecca on the 8th Zilhijja 60 H (9 Sept. 680 AD) on the day when pilgrims from all parts of world had assembled there. When Imam Husain (a.s) was busy in making preparations for the journey some

of the prominent people of Mecca warned him of the danger and asked him to give up his idea of leaving Mecca, for this journey involved the danger of his death and the destruction of his family. But they could not change Imam's mind. He was absolutely determined to go, to avoid any bloodshed in Mecca.

When Imam Husain (a.s) arrived at a place in route to Iraq called 'Zarood' the sad news that Muslim ibnAqeel who had been sent in advance to take oaths of allegiance from the people of Koofa, had publicly been killed by the governor of Koofa. Moreover the perpetration of his assassination caused neither concern nor any agitation among the people of koofa. This was indeed very discouraging news. This was the second sacrifice of Imam Husain (a.s) for his protest against yazeed, but he did not stop and pursued his way.

<u>Strengthening the Human Values</u> :-

As the Caravan of holy Imam proceeded, the contingent of Yazeed's army under the command of the

famous commander 'Hur' intercepted Imam Husain (a.s) at a place near karbala called **zuhasam,** a place 65 kilometers from Karbala.Hur misbehaved with Imam but Imam avoided him. The whole contingent of Hur comprising of approximately hundred soldiers was very much thirsty and they were on the verge of collapse with thirst. All of them were looking sick due to dehydration. ZuhairibnQain, the companion of Imam Husain (a.s) realizing the seriousness of the situation, said to Imam Husain

"to give fight and kill these people is far easier than to face a huge army that may subsequently come".

But Imam Husain (a.s) declined to take initiative in the fight. His aim was to purify the people for the truth of Islam and engrave the values of humanity. He opened the leather bags of water for each and every thirsty man of enemy contingent. Imam Provided them with water till the last man quenched his thirst, though his stock of water finished.

At last, under the escort of Hur, this Caravan of Imam Husain (a.s) reached a place near the Euphrates called 'Karbala'. Here Imam Husain (a.s) stopped and thanked God and said,

" surely this is the plain I was in quest of. This is the place where my holy grandfather had prophesied that I with all my faithful companions, will lay slain. The garden of Fatemah will be cut and destroyed here. I cannot and I will not move from this place. I have reached the destined destination".

Tents were ordered to be pitched. This encampment took place on the 2nd of Muharram 61 H. ObaidullahibnZiyad the governor of Koofa sent an army of four thousand men under command of Umar ibnSa'ad for action against Imam Husain (a.s). Imam Husain (a.s) and his companions and household were calm and busy offering prayers to almighty.

Shimrziljaushan reached Karbala with a big army and handed over a letter of governor to Umar ibnSa'ad dictating the terms for Imam Husain :

"No water should reach Husain and his followers –

not a drop of water should they be able to drink"

So the Chief of the brute army met Imam Husain (a.s) and said –

"If you pay allegiance to Yazeed, everything will go well for you and whatever worldly comforts and privileges you desire will be at your disposal. Otherwise you along with your companions will be killed and your household will be looted and destroyed."

Imam Husain (a.s) calmly listened and then firmly refused to pay any regard and allegiance to Yazeed saying –

" I am the grandson of Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) and the saviour of values of humanity. Tell Yazeed to tempt those who are after this world, with worldly comforts. I shall never yield to him who believeth not in God, who contests the verses of Quran by his words and deeds, and who spread the Godlessness (kufr) on earth, yet, any calamity befall me and my dear ones."

Even now Imam Husain (a.s) tried to avoid bloodshed by proposing three honorable solutions –

i) To return to the place from where he had come.
ii) To settle the matter personally with Yazeed himself.
iii) To go to any frontier country where lived people with human values.

Umar ibnSa'ad greatly influenced by the talks he had with Imam Husain (a.s) and reported to ObaidullahibnZyad. But ibnZyad was not convinced. He wrote a letter to ShimrZiljaushan in reply which said that if Husain and his followers surrender, they might be taken safely to the presence of ObaidullahibneZyad, but if Husain was not prepared to surrender they should not hesitate to attack him, shed his blood and mutilate his body , for being a rebel and a seceder, he deserve this kind of treatment .

Shimr was a brute, he ordered immediately to shift the tents of Imam Hussain (a.s) from the banks of river, and a big force was posted there with the instructions not to let a drop of water reaches for Imam Husain (a.s), his companions and households.

Endurance :-

Imam Husain (a.s) was fully conscious of the dangers that lay before him and recognized clearly the futility of defying the overwhelming forces of his adversaries . Yet never did he hesitate. He marched fearlessly towards his fate, towards martyrdom and eternal glory with a mind full of peace and a firm belief that his sacrifices would never go in vain.

On the previous night of the fateful day, more than three days have passed, Husain, his companions and women and children in household had been suffering from thirst. There was not a drop of water in the camp of Imam Husain (a.s) . Imam Husain (a.s) collected all his companions after the night prayers and addressed them.

" I exalt and glorify the attributes of God in every condition whether painful or pleasing . I am grateful to him , Ya-Allah, I express my gratitude to you that you ennobled Our house by the prophet Mohammad ; gave us knowledge of Quran; blessed us with wisdom in matter of our faith and favored us with the faculties of seeing, hearing and deducing morals. O, Brothers , I tell you openly that tomorrow shall be the day of my destiny. They are hungry to kill me . Nobody shall ask for

you if I am present here. Leave me here and you people move to yourselves and your families for a safer place, silently under the cover of night. Thus I release you from the oath and the allegiance you have paid me. The night is dark and you can easily escape."

Imam Husain (a.s) saw his companions were hard rocks in endurance. There was no movement in the legs. All of them said in one voice -

"By God we shall not leave you until it has become evident to God that we perished while securing the rights of the apostle of God ....we will support your cause until we are dead and gone."

Last Chance to Enemy :-

Imam Husain (a.s) asked for a night's permission before going to battle for the Ibadat (prayer of God). As a matter of fact, he had given one more night to the enemy to think about what they were going to do. God is great, may be they return on the path of truth and the path of prophet Mohammad, in the darkness of night their conscious may evoke. Shimr, the Commander of Yazeed force said they were going

to kill him and his thirsty companions, why did they want to be thirsty for one more night. Imam Husain (a.s) calmly answered –

"Your sick eyes do not see what I see.

I am going to win and you are going to lose the battle."

The Winner :-

Visionary Imam Husain (a.s) knew what was going to happen. The dawn of tenth day of Muharram 61 H. (12 October 680 AD) saw the win of Imam Husain (a.s). 'HUR' the commander of Yazeed's regiment who had obstructed Imam Husain's way near Koofa and escorted him to Karbala, had also been witnessing the development and preparation to assassinate Imam Husain (a.s). He was moved with the Human path of Imam. So, early in the morning with the first ray of sun, he switched over his allegiance to Imam Husain (a.s) and left the army of Yazeed to meet Imam Husain (a.s) and achieve the martyrdom. Imam Husain (a.s) was thus a Winner.

'Hur' called his brother and his son secretly into his camp and said "We are doomed-driven towards Hell. There is yet time, I have decided to dash out of the

ranks of Satan and join the side of the holy Imam Husain (a.s). Would you like to accompany me, or stay where you are? They both readily consented to accompany him. They dashed out of the enemy's ranks and joined Imam Husain (a.s). Hur appearing before Imam Husain, begged his pardon for the wrong he had done and Imam Husain (a.s) received him very warmly.

When the thirty thousand blood thirsty soldiers of the enemy came to the fighting line, the holy Imam Husain (a.s) rode on his camel and went up to them and addressed them –

"Am I not the son of your Prophet's daughter and the son of his cousin.you want to kill me for what? do I have killed somebody, shed somebody's blood or snatched away anybody's property? Tell me what is wrong? After all what is my offence......."

Several times, imam Husain (a.s) advised them, but the reply was always –

"Yes, we know that everything thou say is truth,
yet we shall kill thee in thy thirst."

Umar ibnSa'ad and the enemy army attacked the small contingent of 72, consisting of old and young, adolescents, hungry and thirsty, brave, faithful and true

soldiers. They kept the enemy at arm's length from morning till afternoon. The grim fact remains that all fell after the heroic battles. Imam Husain (a.s) established the importance of noon prayers and prayed obeisance to God amidst the sharp fighting and sword play.

The martyrdom of Ali Asghar:

All the companions and sons of Imam Husain (a.s) were martyred. There was no one left except the six month old infant son of Imam Husain (a.s) named Ali Asghar. Imam Husain brought him to battle field in his lap. On this stage, the unknown people ask sometime why Imam Husain brought his son in the battle field. The answer is very simple. Imam Husain (a.s) knew that after his martyrdom the brute army of Yazeed (curse be upon him) shall enter the household for looting and rioting; Ali Asghar like other dozens of children will be crushed under horse shoes. So Imam Husain (a.s) nominated him the leader of innocent infant children and brought him in the battle field to show his innocence,to ask for some water because, he was thirsty for more than three days. But according to French poet Mosier Alexander Ganiell, this innocent

infant child and son of Imam Husain, the lode-star of the incident of Karbala has also been barbarically killed by the enemy army .

The Lament :-

Imam Husain (a.s) together with all his companions and relatives except his son Zain-al-Abedeen (a.s) who was then sick, received martyrdom. The heads of Imam Husain, his followers and even Ali Asghar the six month old son, were then taken off their bodies. The household looted and women and children were made captive.

The captives of the family of Imam Husain and his companions were first marched on public roads and thorough fares of streets of Koofa along with the heads of martyrs. The head of Imam Husain (a.s) was on the top of a javelin which was carried by Khooli a member of the brut army. They all were presented in the open court of Governor UbaidullahibneZyad. (curse be upon him). From there, the distressed and captive ladies and the heads of martyrs were sent to Damascus to be presented in the open court of Yazeed

(curse be upon him).

HazratZainab the sister of Husain :-

From Karbala to Koofa and from Koofa to Damascus the Caravan of captives was led by the pious sister of Imam Husain (a.s), Zainab, the bravest lady in history. After the martyrdom of Imam Husain (a.s), Zainab acted against the tyranny of rulers. She delivered many sermons in the streets of Koofa and Damascus and in the Court of ObaidullahibnZyad and YazeedibnMuawiyah to uncover the black deeds and un Islamic rule of YazeedibnMuawiyah. Thus she completed the great revolution of Imam Husain (a.s) against the cruel and tyrannical Caliphate. Very shortly people realized their fault and raised their heads against Yazeed and gave him a befitting reply.

Teachings :-

Imam Husain (a.s) prized Islam, the religion of his maternal Grand Father and the Quran over his own life. He sacrificed himself for the sake of Islam and Quran. To him it was better to die without water than to live without honour. He preferred to have his head on enemy's spears and

his blood spelt by enemy's sword rather than bow his head before the tyrannical and ungodly people. Thus the holy Imam established the truth and won an everlasting victory over falsehood. He only proved that Yazeed a drunkard, debauch and gambler was worse than a brute and devil; but he crushed falsehood forever and placed truth in the highest pinnacle of prominence and regard and purity. And now no evil hand can touch it till the end of the world. Yazeeddeserved, the curse of God and his followers in the world.

Names Of SHUHADA (as) of Karbala

A complete list of Seventy Two (72) names of SHUHADA (as) of Karabala with reference to family belonging

Aulad-e- Hazrat Abu Talib (as)

1 Hazrat Imam Hussain (A.S)

2 Hazrat Abbas Bin Ali (A.S)

3 Hazrat Ali Akber Bin Hussain (A.S)

4 Hazrat Ali Asghar Bin Hussain (A.S)

5 Hazrat Abdullah Bin Ali (A.S)

6 Hazrat Jafer Bin Ali (A.S)

7 Hazrat Usman Bin Ali (A.S)

8 Hazrat Abu Baker Bin Ali (A.S)

9 Hazrat Abu Baker Bin Hasan Bin Ali (A.S)

10 Hazrat Qasim Bin Hasan Bin Ali(A.S)

11 Hazrat Abdullah Bin Hassan (A.S)

12 Hazrat Aun bin Abdullah Bin Jafer (A.S)

13 Hazrat Mohammad Bin Abdullah bin Jafer (A.S)

14 Hazrat Abdullah Bin Muslim Bin Aqeel (A.S)

15 Hazrat Mohammad BIN Muslim (A.S)

16 Hazrat Mohammad Bin Saeed bin Aqeel (A.S)

17 Hazrat Abdul Rehman Bin Aqeel (A.S)

18 Hazrat Jafer Bin Aqeel (A.S)

Bani Asad

19 Hazrat Uns Bin Hars Asadi (A.S)

20 Hazrat Habib Bin Mazahir Asadi (A.S)

21 Hazrat Muslim Bin Ausaja Asadi (A.S)

22 Hazrat Qais Bin Masher Asadi (A.S)

23 Hazrat Abu Samama Umru Bin Abdullah (A.S)

24 Hazrat Boreer Hamdani (A.S)

25 Hazrat Hanala Bin Asad (A.S)

26 Hazrat Abis Shakri (A.S)

27 Hazrat Abdul Rehman Rahbi (A.S)

28 Hazrat Saif Bin Hars (A.S)

29 Hazrat Amer Bin Abdullah Hamdani (A.S)

Jahbi

30 Hazrat Junada Bin Hars (A.S)

31 Hazrat Majma Bin Abdullah (A.S)

32 Hazrat Nafey Bin Halal (A.S)

33 Hazrat Hajjaj Bin Masrooq (A.S) **Moazzin of Kafla-e- Kerbala**

Ansar

34 Hazrat Umer Bin Qarza (A.S)

35 Hazrat Abdul Rehman Bin Abd-e-Rub (A.S)

36 Hazrat Junada Bin Kab (A.S)

37 Hazrat Amer Bin Janada (A.S)

38 Hazrat Naeem Bin Ajlan (A.S)

39 Hazrat Saad Bin Hars (A.S)

Bijli & Khas-ami

40 Hazrat Zuhair Bin Qain (A.S)

41 Hazrat Salman Bin Mazarib (A.S)

42 Hazrat Saeed Bin Umer (A.S)

43 Hazrat Abdullah Bin Basheer (A.S)

Kandi & Ghaffari

44 Hazrat Yazid Bin Zaid Kandi (A.S)

45 Hazrat Harb Bin Umr-ul-Qais (A.S)

46 Hazrat Zaheer Bin Amer (A.S)

47 Hazrat Basheer Bin Amer (A.S)

48 Hazrat Abdullah Arwah Gahffari (A.S)

49 Hazrat Jhon (A.S) <u>Ghulam Abu Zar Ghaffari</u>

Qalbi

50 Hazrat Abdullah Bin Ameer (A.S)

51 Hazrat Abdul Aala Bin Yazeed (A.S)

52 Hazrat Saleem Bin Ameer (A.S)

Azdi

53 Hazrat Qasim Bin Habib (A.S)

54 Hazrat Zaid Bin Saleem (A.S)

55 Hazrat Noman Bin Umer (A.S)

Abdi

56 Hazrat Yazeed Bin Sabeet (A.S)

57 Hazrat Amir Bin Muslim (A.S)

58 Hazrat Saif Bin Malik (A.S)

Tameemi & Tai

59 Hazrat Jabir Bin Hajjaji (A.S)

60 Hazrat Masood Bin Hajjaji (A.S)

61 Hazrat Abdul Rehman Bin Masood (A.S)

62 Hazrat Baker Bin Haee (A.S)

63 Hazrat Ammar Bin Hassan Tai (A.S)

Taghleebi

64 Hazrat Zurghama Bin Malik (A.S)

65 Hazrat Kanana Bin Ateeq (A.S)

Jahani & Tameemi

66 Hazrat Aqaba Bin Sult (A.S)

67 Hazrat Hur Bin Yazeed Tameemi (A.S)

68 Hazrat Aqaba Bin Sult (A.S)

Miscellaneous Martyrs

69 Hazrat Habala Bin Ali Sheebani (A.S)

70 Hazrat Qanab Bin Umer (A.S)

71 Hazrat Abdullah Bin yaqter (A.S)

72 Hazrat Ghulam-e-Turki (A.S) **Ghulam of Imam-e-SAJJAD (as)**

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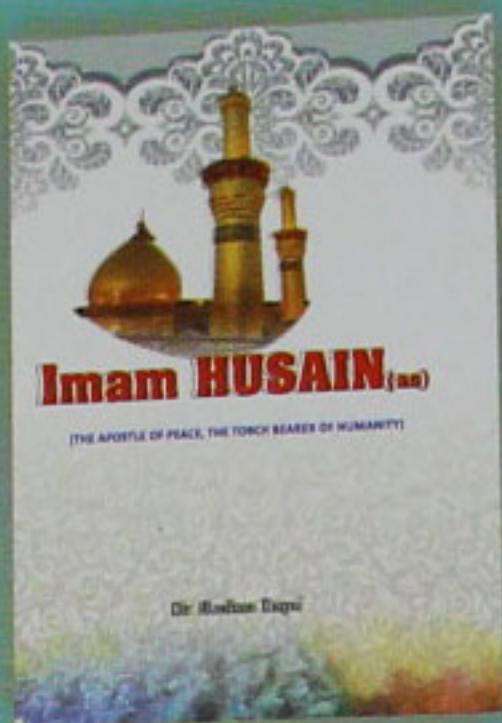
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